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## Business Notices.

**BY THE BROOKSIDE.**  
Bright are the pebbles that sparkle  
In the shallow and murmuring stream,  
Where, in beautiful summer weather,  
I've lain on its banks to dream.  
And oft, with my love beside me,  
In the evening's calm and cool,  
I've seen her eyes so softly gleam  
In the placid and crystal pool.

Oh, rows of gleaming pearls,  
Oh, beads like a breeze from the South,  
It was SOZONTO's self that had given  
Those gems to that perfect mouth.

**LOVELIEST AMONG THE LOVELY**  
Is she who wears or preserves the beauty of her teeth  
With SOZONTO, confessedly the most effective  
preparation for them. Volumes of evidence might be adduced  
in support of this claim to public confidence, but it is  
involving the teeth and rendering them pure, glowing  
and sparkling, and not less satisfactorily proving its  
influence upon the breath. Ask for SOZONTO.

Accept no cheap substitute.

All lovers of the delicacies of the table use  
Angostura Bitters to secure a good digestion.

**TRIBUTE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.**  
Daily, 7 days a week, 1 year, 6 mos., 3 mos., 1 mo.  
Daily, without Sunday, 1 year, 6 mos., 3 mos., 1 mo.  
Sunday Tribune, 1 year, 6 mos., 3 mos., 1 mo.  
Weekly Tribune, 1 year, 6 mos., 3 mos., 1 mo.  
Semi-Weekly Tribune, 1 year, 6 mos., 3 mos., 1 mo.

Passage prepaid by Tribune, except on Daily and Sunday  
papers for mail subscribers in New York City and on  
Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly to foreign countries, in  
which cases extra postage will be paid by subscribers.  
Remit by Postal Note, Express Order, Check, Draft or  
Registered Letter.

Cash or Postal Note, if sent in an unregistered letter,  
will be at owner's risk.

Main office of The Tribune, 154 Nassau-st., New York.  
Address all correspondence simply "The Tribune," New York.

**BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE.**  
Advertisements for publication in The Tribune, and  
orders for regular delivery of the daily paper, will be re-  
ceived at the following branch offices: New York:  
Main branch office, 1228 Broadway, corner 51st-st.  
City branch office, 100 West 42nd-st., corner 8th-ave.  
770 West 234th-st., corner 8th-ave.  
100 West 42nd-st., near 8th-ave.  
100 West 42nd-st., near 8th-ave.  
100 West 42nd-st., near 8th-ave.  
100 West 42nd-st., near 8th-ave.

**IN OTHER CITIES.**  
Brooklyn Advertising Agency, 307 Fulton-st., op. City  
Hall.  
Washington—No. 1322 Pat.

**New-York Daily Tribune**

**FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY**

**SUNDAY, JUNE 28, 1891.**

**TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.**

**THE NEWS THIS MORNING.**

Foreign.—The Republic of Chili has organized  
a new Cabinet, which announces a policy of en-  
deavouring to restore internal order. — Euro-  
pean gunboats are gathering to protect the mis-  
sionaries in China whom the natives have at-  
tacked. — The team of the Manhattan Athletic  
Club in England competed at the amateur cham-  
pionship meeting at Manchester. Cary won the  
100-yard race. — Lord and Lady Brooke will  
take action against papers circulating reports con-  
necting Lady Brooke with incidents at Tranby  
Croft.

Domestic.—The tour of the Republican League  
men through this State was ended with meetings  
at Elmira and Binghamton. — The Sons of  
the American Revolution celebrated the 113th  
anniversary of the battle of Monmouth on the  
battlefield. — The Philadelphia authorities  
began proceedings to prevent the payment of a  
due bill of Bardsley's for \$30,000. — Two  
companies of the 7th Regiment engaged in  
a sham fight at the State camp. — Ex-Presi-  
dent Cleveland spoke on "Private and Special  
Legislation," at Providence.

City and Suburban.—Boston beat New-York  
at baseball by a score of 8 to 4. — Six children  
were injured by the explosion of a bottle of  
powder. — Winners at Sheephead Bay:  
Simcock, Victory, Potomac, Judge Morrow, Re-  
clare and Eon. — Stocks declined steadily  
under the lead of specialties, although the closing  
was affected by the weakness of St. Paul.  
The last prices were generally the lowest.

The Weather.—Forecast for to-day: Clear or  
fair, with slight changes in temperature. Tem-  
perature yesterday: Highest, 77 degrees; lowest,  
62; average, 67 1-8.

In view of the fact that the Czar has pro-  
nounced the Prince of Montenegro to be his  
only true friend, and that the Czar's wife is  
brother to one of the daughters of this mountain  
chieftain has recently been announced, the  
graphic description of Cetinje, the capital of  
the principality, which we publish to-day can-  
not fail to prove of interest to our readers.  
Cetinje is absolutely unique in royal capitals.  
For it is composed of just 193 small buildings  
and some 2,000 inhabitants. The insect popu-  
lation, however, is supposed to be very large.

We print to-day an excellent account of an  
expedition soon to start for the Grand Falls,  
in the interior of Labrador, said to be 2,000 feet  
high. This seems a pretty big story, and per-  
haps the present explorers can, on their re-  
turn, be induced to knock off a few feet from  
this. Only two white men have ever seen these  
falls. But if they are found to be 2,000 feet  
high the next thing we shall hear will be that  
some enterprising Chicago man is going to put  
up a mill by them to utilize the water-power  
—or that he is going to move them to Chicago  
for the World's Fair.

Popular illusions concerning the effete char-  
acter of European royalty are certain to be  
shaken somewhat rudely by the appearance of  
Prince George of Greece, who is expected to  
arrive in this city either to-morrow or on Tues-  
day. He is a perfect Adonis in stature, being  
considerably over 6 feet 3 inches in height, and  
broad in proportion. Although travelling in-  
cognito, he is sure to be warmly welcomed  
here, not only by the prosperous Greek colony  
in this city, but also by our American-born  
citizens, who admire pluck and presence of  
mind even in princes, and who will certainly  
therefore regard with good-will the young man  
who, unarmed, sprang to the assistance of his  
cousin, the Czar, and in Japan and rescued  
him from death at the hands of a fanatical  
would-be assassin.

The refusal of the French Chamber to ratify  
the resolutions of the Brussels Anti-Slavery  
Convention is a subject for regret, not so much  
on material as on moral grounds. For while  
there may be much doubt as to the possibility  
of giving practical execution to the recommenda-  
tions of the Convention, there can be none as

to the moral weight which they would have car-  
ried had they received the sanction of all the  
great Powers. As stated by our London corre-  
spondent in his dispatch published to-day, the  
overwhelming vote in the French Chamber on  
Thursday last, which renders nugatory and  
fruitless all the arduous labors of the Brussels  
Convention, is attributed, not to any lack of  
humanity nor to any countenance of slavery, but  
solely to an outburst of animosity toward En-  
gland in connection with Egypt, Newfoundland  
and the Triple Alliance.

**PROGRESS OF RECIPROCITY.**  
A dispatch from Madrid removes all remain-  
ing doubt respecting the success of the negotia-  
tions for a commercial treaty. The convention  
has been signed, the text will be published there  
on August 1, and it will go into operation on  
September 1. As it is generally understood  
that the treaty is similar in scope to the agree-  
ment with Brazil, and falls naturally under the  
operation of the Reciprocity amendment to the  
McKinley Tariff Act, the President will prob-  
ably be able to issue a proclamation and an-  
nounce its provisions early during the coming  
month. It is to be hoped that there will be  
no unnecessary delay in revealing the results  
of the negotiations. Large exporting interests  
here will be affected by its provisions, and it is  
highly desirable that explicit information should  
be furnished to merchants at the earliest day  
possible.

It is also known that a Reciprocity arrange-  
ment has been made with Santo Domingo, and  
that its provisions will go into effect early in  
the autumn. This will be the third convention  
negotiated under the sanction of the Aldrich  
amendment, which is proving to be a most ef-  
fective lever for opening the Southern markets.  
Unless all signs fail there will be a similar con-  
vention concluded with Venezuela, which next  
to Brazil is the largest coffee depot of the  
United States in the South. A Mexican  
treaty is also confidently to be expected. Even  
if no further progress be made, the results of  
the State Department's diplomatic work are  
sufficiently large to justify the action of Con-  
gress in adopting the Aldrich amendment. The  
Reciprocity policy has been crowned with suc-  
cess—a result upon which President Harrison  
and Secretary Blaine are to be alike congrat-  
ulated by all patriotic Americans.

Inevitably there will be a large develop-  
ment of the export trade under favorable and  
equitable conditions of exchange. For a long period  
Southern countries have been allowed to receive  
as gratuities commercial privileges of tremen-  
dous magnitude. The margin between what the  
United States has bought and what it has sold  
in exchange was so broad that Reciprocity has  
followed as soon as it was demanded with in-  
flexible purpose and diplomatic tact. Exporters  
and manufacturers will now have a conspicuous  
opportunity for showing what they can do. The  
bulk of the manufactures required in Southern  
markets are those which are most lightly pro-  
tected in the United States, and for which free  
raw materials are available. Cottons, boots and  
shoes and manufactures of rubber, leather, hides,  
paper, glass and wood are the chief staples of  
importation in Southern markets; and these can  
be produced in the United States as cheaply as  
in Europe. Even American iron and steel man-  
ufactures without free raw material are already  
displacing European importations wherever in-  
telligently and energetically introduced in the  
South. Other manufactures, like woollens,  
blankets, carpets, upholstered furniture, felts,  
heavy cloth and linens, in which the United  
States is less able at present to compete with  
foreign goods, are not those which are imported  
in large quantity in Spanish America.

When doctrinaire Free Traders assert that  
free raw materials are necessary before the  
United States can take advantage of Reciprocity  
treaties to enlarge its export trade in the South  
they virtually concede the practicality of ob-  
taining at once a large share of this commerce.

At least 75 per cent of the imported man-  
ufactures of that quarter of the world represent  
manufactures which practically have free raw  
materials already. The American Tariff is not  
an obstacle to the development of the export  
trade. It is ignorance of the requirements of  
Southern markets and of the conditions of suc-  
cessful competition that is largely at fault. The  
Reciprocity policy, by directing the attention  
of merchants and exporters to markets now  
gradually opening to them, will displace ig-  
norance with intelligence, listless inaction with  
mercantile energy.

**A GREAT JEWISH PHILANTHROPIST.**  
Baron De Hirsch's project for alleviating the  
sufferings of the exiled Russian Jews has been  
watched in this country with profound interest  
by Jew and Gentile alike. The present des-  
potism of oppression of the chosen race in Russia  
is so diametrically opposed to Western ideas  
that its champions have been unusually nume-  
rous and outspoken, and in establishing a fund  
for aiding the distressed victims the Baron has  
only acted in conformity with the desires of  
every humane and enlightened Christian. His  
methods of applying the fund have, however,  
called forth some criticism. The article in  
"The North American Review" for July in  
which he succinctly sets forth his ideas is there-  
fore particularly timely and forms a fitting  
corollary to the series on the "Obligations of  
Wealth" contributed by eminent philantrop-  
ists of the Western World.

In this paper, characteristically short and  
pointed, M. de Hirsch displays a remarkable  
concurrence with such men as Mr. Carnegie in  
his notion of the management of fortune.

"There is in my opinion," he says, "no possi-  
bility for doubt that the possession of great  
wealth lays a duty upon the possessor." What  
an advance in moral enlightenment these words  
signify! They show, not only that the thick  
crust of Old-World conservatism which formerly  
seemed inseparable from property has been  
broken through, but that professing Hebrews  
are acting in praiseworthy obedience to what  
we consider the peculiarly characteristic tenets  
of Christianity. This, indeed, has previously  
received abundant exemplification in the case  
of Sir Moses Montefiore and other conspicuously  
benevolent Jews. Nevertheless, it has re-  
mained for M. de Hirsch to acknowledge a  
specific sense of obligation, and the confession  
reflects no less lustre on him personally than  
on the people he so worthily represents. For  
centuries the Jewish disposition to help Jews  
has been proverbial. Although the stress of the  
Russian exodus seems to have tested their ca-  
pacity severely, yet it is known that this par-  
ticular philanthropist never stops to ask whether  
a cry for aid emanates from a consignment or  
not. Like Diderot, he relieves "suffering hu-  
manity."

The explanation of his scheme for transport-  
ing the Russian exiles to the Argentine Repub-  
lic to earn their own living as tillers of the  
soil shows that a strong practicality guides his  
benevolence. The Jews are often unreason-  
ably blamed for refusing to earn their living  
by the "sweat of their brow." In this country  
and in England, where prejudice against them  
is virtually extinct, they tend unmistakably to  
trades and professions in which commercial  
acuteness lessens the necessity of physical labor  
and increases the money reward. Yet is this  
evidence of innate incapacity or indolence  
for other work? In several countries of Europe

to this day Hebrews are excluded by law from  
a large number of occupations in which they are  
naturally qualified to excel. Where a lawyer,  
a physician or a writer has gained repute, it has  
been in spite of oppressive restrictions and in  
the face of tremendous odds. As to farming,  
there is convincing proof on this continent alone  
of their skill and adaptability. M. de Hirsch,  
moreover, points out that the Israelites in the  
time of Christ were notably agricultural, while  
commerce then lay entirely in the hands of the  
Phoenicians; and that they continued to care  
for their fields so long as they were politically  
independent.

It has seemed to sympathetic observers that  
the sudden transplanting of a vast body of  
exiles of any faith, with the antecedents of the  
downtrodden Russian Jews, to a new and strange  
country across the Equator must at best incur  
great risk. M. de Hirsch, however, seems to  
have looked the ground over carefully. Several  
hundred Jewish families exiled to Argentina  
some years ago from Russia he describes as pros-  
pering on farms, in spite of formidable dis-  
advantages that faced them at the outset.  
Their example he considers a strong incentive  
to his present effort. If it should succeed none  
will rejoice more heartily than those not of his  
religious faith.

**LATIN-AMERICA AT CHICAGO.**  
One of the most attractive features of the  
World's Fair will be the exhibits from Latin  
America. The organization of a special bureau  
of the State Department for promoting the in-  
terest of Southern countries in the undertaking  
has already yielded large results. Special com-  
missioners appointed mainly from the army and  
navy lists have been sent to the West Indies,  
Mexico, Central America and the South Ameri-  
can States, and wherever they have been offici-  
ally received interest has been aroused in the  
World's Fair, and active measures have been  
adopted for securing effective representation of  
Southern industries and resources. Mr. Ober  
was most enthusiastically welcomed in Cuba,  
and a strong commission recruited from the most  
influential business classes of the island was  
immediately appointed. After a short stay in  
Haiti he reached Jamaica in time to present the  
invitation while the West Indian Exhibition  
was still in progress. Thence he sailed for  
Santo Domingo where he was received with  
enthusiasm. The West Indies will have a large  
and exceedingly varied exhibit at Chicago, and  
Mr. Ober owing to his familiarity with the re-  
sources of the islands has been able to make  
many valuable suggestions. Lieutenant Baker  
has been equally successful in Mexico, prepara-  
tions having already been made on a large scale  
for a complete and characteristic exhibit of its  
unique civilization.

In Central America and on the West Coast  
seven commissioners have been employed since  
the opening of the year in similar efforts to  
stimulate activity in preliminary organization  
for the World's Fair. These commissioners are  
diplomatically accredited to the United States  
legations in the capitals, are officially intro-  
duced to the Presidents and Ministers of For-  
eign Affairs, and are furnished with all facili-  
ties requisite for meeting business men and ex-  
plaining the scope, object and magnitude of the  
undertaking. As they are accomplished men  
who speak Spanish fluently, they are able to  
make addresses in the principal cities and to  
supply the local press with full information re-  
specting the Fair. As commissioners have also  
been sent to Venezuela, Guiana, Brazil and the  
River Plate countries the Southern Hemisphere  
is now well informed respecting the great event  
of 1893, and thoroughly interested in having  
a creditable display of its industries and prod-  
ucts. With the exception of Chili the ground  
has already been covered and satisfactory ar-  
rangements made for securing the finest and  
most varied tropical exhibit ever witnessed at  
a World's Fair.

The Illinois Central Railway has taken the  
precaution to send a commissioner of its own  
to the West Coast, Venezuela and Colombia for  
reporting upon a transportation scheme which  
will be of great utility in connection with  
the Fair. The project includes the establishment  
of fast steam communication between New-  
Orleans and the Gulf and Caribbean ports, by  
which passengers and freight can be carried by  
the shortest and most direct lines to Chicago.  
While New-York will be discriminated against  
as a terminal point by this scheme, we shall be  
very glad to have it crowned with success and  
heavily aided with capital. If a fast steam ser-  
vice can be organized between New-Orleans  
and the Caribbean Gulf and West Indian ports  
under the American flag it will facilitate the  
movement of passengers and freight, and in  
the end powerfully stimulate trade with all the  
Southern countries.

**THE GRADUATES.**  
An army of young men have received their  
degrees within the last week from various col-  
leges, and go forth with high hopes of useful-  
ness and honor. They do not always meet with  
the instant success which they are sure to think  
their years of training should insure. Indeed,  
the college graduate so often proves unfit at  
first for the work he undertakes that it was  
only recently declared, in public statements by  
many successful business men, that a college  
education did not in their judgment help a man  
in business life. Others, perhaps less numerous,  
had a contrary opinion, believing that in the  
end college training helped in business as in  
any other avocation.

The young graduates and their critics are both  
likely to be mistaken as to the purpose and  
meaning of college training. It is not a prepara-  
tion for the church, the bar, or for medicine,  
because either of these vocations requires more  
years of additional and special training. Neither  
is it a preparation for life as an engineer, a sci-  
entist, an instructor, to succeed in every such  
capacity further years of training are necessary.  
Why should anybody imagine that for business  
life alone the college graduate has obtained a  
complete education? The truth is that he needs  
special training for success in that as in any  
other employment. The college has only laid  
a foundation. Upon that he has yet to build  
whatever sort of structure he chooses. The  
blunder so often made by graduates and by  
critics springs from careless phrases, such as  
"He was educated at Yale," or "He has com-  
pleted his education," and the like. The edu-  
cation has not been completed. It is as yet  
only a preparation for the special education  
that any chosen employment will require.

The superficial critic sometimes answers:  
"Then it is of no use; the young man has his  
business yet to learn, and he has wasted the  
best years for learning in the acquirement of  
knowledge that will be of no use to him in  
business." But that is not the fact. The boy  
of sixteen who goes into a business house and  
spends four years at its training will indeed  
know more about that business than the gradu-  
ate at twenty. But the latter has a range of  
knowledge and a discipline of faculties which  
the other may never acquire. He is better  
furnished for a thousand emergencies of life.  
Intercourse with other business men, social life,  
the contact of business interests with public  
affairs, will constantly bring into prominence  
among other business men, and into their great-  
er confidence and regard, those who are fitted

by larger knowledge and better mental discipline  
for something more than the routine work of  
trade. The student's reward comes, even in  
business life, if he has the other qualities to  
fit him for success; he learns more rapidly and  
more surely what is needed for success than the  
untrained boy, and when all is done he is qual-  
ified for a higher measure of success.

Those take a narrow view of the question,  
however, who assume that a young man starts  
in life with a fixed and settled occupation, and  
that his whole discipline and education should  
be directed to secure success in that and in  
nothing else. In this country it is peculiarly  
true, and in all countries it is true to some ex-  
tent, that all avenues and all doors are open  
before the boy who begins with a good educa-  
tion. The object of that education is to call  
out what faculties he has, and thus to deter-  
mine in what direction he can make himself  
most useful and most successful. If he starts  
with the expectation of succeeding a father in  
trade it may yet happen that other and more  
desirable opportunities are brought within his  
reach, which he never could have known if his  
education had been limited to the training of  
the counter. He finds in himself rare qualities  
for literary or scientific usefulness, or public  
career and honor, for control of great industries,  
for leadership or uplifting of men, and so  
thereafter comes to him a career of which  
even the fond father never dreamed.

The world gains something rarer and more precious  
than another money-making faculty, and not  
rarely the pecuniary rewards are higher than  
success in trade would have given. The first  
thing to do with a coming man is to find out  
what work he can do best. Without a broad  
and liberal education his best faculties may  
remain undeveloped and unsuspected.

**SUMMER RELIGION.**  
The suspension of Church activities for the  
summer has already begun, and many of the  
Church-members who are most prominently  
identified with these activities are scattered far  
and wide. There is, of course, some loss to the  
churches involved in this summer vacation; for  
not only is the vacation season lengthening  
every year, but an increasingly large number  
of people leave town in the fall, winter and  
spring for the South and elsewhere. The clergy  
of the large city churches feel the effect of this  
constant movement, and they are now obliged  
to concentrate the work of the year within a  
very short period. The pleasant and intimate  
relations of parochial life that yet obtain in  
country parishes are no longer possible in the  
city parish, where everything is done under a  
sense of feverish unrest and hurry that almost  
results in making the Church a collection of  
strange and unrelated units instead of a united  
band of brethren.

It is not, however, of this feature of the sum-  
mer vacation that we desire especially to speak  
now, but of what may be called the summer re-  
ligion of Church-members. The complex or-  
ganization of the modern Church is undoubtedly  
one of its sources of strength. The organiza-  
tion conserves energy, and makes the most  
effective use of individual effort. It brings the  
otherwise aimless enthusiasm of the members to  
bear on certain well-defined objects in such a  
way as to tell in the growth of the Church. But  
organization has its serious drawbacks. It fos-  
ters an unconscious belief in machinery as an  
end, rather than a means to an end. But most  
of all, it tends to deify routine, that most deadly  
of all the foes of true religion. The result of  
this is that when Church-members in summer  
give up for a time their connection with the or-  
ganized activities of their Church they are likely  
to imagine themselves freed from any seri-  
ous responsibility as religious men and women.  
We do not mean to say that they begin to in-  
dulge in the commission of any great sins; but  
they resign themselves to the more or less rapid  
life of the summer watering-place, with the  
consoling thought that they are taking a much-  
needed religious rest. They have worked hard  
all winter in the many activities of their church.  
These activities are now suspended; perhaps the  
church is closed and the pastor is enjoying a  
well-earned vacation. Why should they not  
do the same?

Now, it is hardly the province of a secular  
journal to preach a sermon; but it does seem  
that a few words of suggestion are here in  
order. If religion means anything at all, it  
means a lifelong profession, a constant warfare  
against the powers of evil, a daily example of  
godly life. And no Church-member can law-  
fully leave it behind him in the deserted city  
church of which he is a member. It is not  
simply optional with him to put himself in re-  
lation with the local church of the place where  
he is temporarily sojourning; it is his bounden  
duty to do so. Nothing is more saddening or  
more calculated to provoke the sneer of the  
unbeliever than the contemptuous way in which  
so many city Church-members hold aloof from  
the little country church of the locality where  
they chance to be summering. Good men and  
women, who at home are models of religious  
zeal, will not hesitate to sneer in public at the  
crude worship of such churches and the poor  
preaching of the pastor. Even to attend the  
services, much less to identify themselves with  
the church in any way, outrages their aesthetic  
sensibilities; and so they spend their Sundays  
on the hotel piazza, telling their neighbors what  
a splendid preacher their pastor is, and what  
fine singing they have in their home church.

But going to church is not all of religion  
either in the city or country. Religion is life,  
and it finds its only adequate expression in con-  
duct. The Christian of the city church has a  
golden opportunity to prove this in the summer  
vacation, not perhaps in any great or striking  
way, but in the little matter of courtesy and  
consideration for others. But alas! he does  
not always make full use of the opportunity.  
Life at the average summer resort could be  
made much more beautiful and tolerable by the  
infusion into it of the brotherly kindness which  
Christianity teaches. And instead of taking  
any part in the petty jealousies and scandals  
and bickerings of watering-place life, as they  
so often do, the city Church-members should  
be the leaders in a movement to make real the  
principles they so ardently profess the rest of  
the year. "To obey is better than sacrifice,  
and to hearken than the fat of rams."

The ministers who preach to-day might do worse  
than to point a moral with a reference to the  
heroic conduct of young Brokaw, who lost his  
life at Long Branch last week while bravely en-  
deavoring to rescue some girls who had un-  
wittingly swum into danger. Brokaw was a  
fine specimen of the college athlete; a ball-player  
and a well-developed type of the best that  
physical training can produce. He was also cast  
in a true heroic mould. When he saw that the  
young women were in danger, it was not his  
question who or what they were, but to do his  
best to save them or die in the attempt. It was  
a grand, noble, unselfish impulse that drove him  
into the breakers—the same impulse that nerves  
the soldier amid the rain of shot and shell, or  
carries him, if need be, undaunted to the cannon's  
mouth. "Greater love hath no man than this,  
that a man lay down his life for his friend,"  
but what if a man gives up his life not for his  
friends, but for strangers and servants? Truly  
a noble lesson is taught by this tragedy; and the  
distressed parents may well be comforted by the  
thought that their son died as grandly as though

he had fallen at the head of a battalion which  
he was leading to a world-famous victory.

Before Friday Yale's victories on the Thames  
bade fair to become as monotonous as those which  
the Gloriana has been winning of late, though  
the interest in the great college race had shown  
no signs of diminishing. Next year's struggle,  
however, will attract greater attention because  
Harvard was the winner in 1891. The rowing  
at New-Orleans this year has been uncommonly  
fine and fast, and, singularly enough, the crews  
which were not the favorites have been extraor-  
dinarily successful in leaving the favorites  
behind.

Colonel L. F. Livingston, the president of the  
Georgia Farmers' Alliance, made some statements  
the other day in a speech at Holly Springs, Miss.,  
that are highly important if true. He declared,  
according to "The Atlanta Constitution," that  
the Alliance had a plan to offer which would effec-  
tually settle the race question in the South to  
the satisfaction of all parties concerned; that the  
white people of the South would have to accept  
it or have social equality, while negroes would  
have to accept it or confess that their clamor for  
equal rights was false. The North would have  
to accept it or acknowledge they were in the  
wrong during all these years. This is the  
most upheaving announcement that has yet  
emanated from the Colonel's branch of the Al-  
liance. It is discouraging to learn that he re-  
fused to say what the plan was. If it has  
nothing to do with wholesale deportation, his  
name may yet go down to future ages as that  
of savior of his country.

The other day it was judicially decided that a  
sunstroke is not an accident. Now a Chicago  
juggler makes the same ruling with regard to  
apoplexy by escaping gas, where absence of  
intent is not clearly proved. As it is obviously  
impossible for victims to testify in their own  
behalf, this can never be certainly done, which  
conveys a pregnant lesson to the holders of acci-  
dent insurance policies.

The success of the whaleback steamer Colby in  
running from Lake Michigan to Montreal through  
the St. Lawrence rapids, has an important bearing  
on the future of lake shipbuilding. The ves-  
sel was built at Superior, Mich., for the Atlantic  
trade. She was too large to enter the Lachine  
Canal, and to have sent her through in sections  
would have entailed great expense. In some parts  
of the rapids she moved at the rate of twenty-five  
miles an hour, and in Lost Channel she dropped  
three or four feet while turning a curve. At  
Montreal she reloaded her cargo of grain for Liver-  
pool. The Colby is the second or third lake-  
built steamer to reach the Atlantic, and now that  
the rapids are no longer an insuperable obstacle,  
she is sure to have many successors.

Mayor Washburne, of Chicago, has enunciated  
the remarkable theory that a city ordinance  
requiring the closing of saloons at midnight is  
fulfilled even if the saloon-keeper continues serv-  
ing drinks all night to people in the saloon when  
the doors close. This will start a grateful thrill  
in the breast of every confirmed old toper in  
Illinois.

Every consequence has a cause. Mayor Chapin  
of Brooklyn a year ago sold \$1,000,000 tax cer-  
tificates of the city at 100.30. On Thursday  
a loan for the same amount of the same cer-  
tificates found takers for only about \$300,000 at  
from 100.11 to 100.16. Cause? The Mayor  
says "stringency of the money market." But  
why may it not be regarded as in the light of  
a lack of confidence in city officials who have  
within the year been found entertaining so mon-  
strous a proposition as the purchase of a water  
company at several times the value of the plant  
and look indifferently on at flagrant attempts  
to introduce the dangerous system of elec-  
trification in the streets of an overcrowded city?

There is apparently money enough for investment  
further away from New-York. But certainly the  
confidence of investors in the administration of  
Brooklyn's affairs has not been increased of late.  
We guess that's what's the matter.

It would be interesting to see an explicit  
definitive statement from the Aqueeduct Com-  
mission as to the duties actually performed by each  
of their employees in the engineering divisions.  
So far as the public can see, at least three-  
fourths of this force are without any occupation  
that justifies their retention.

The investigations caused by the mysterious  
suicides of the last few days have proven that  
a remarkably large number of people have left  
their homes and disappeared from the knowledge  
of their friends. There seems also to be a strong  
similarity of personal appearance among the dis-  
appeared, for each particular body is identified by  
the friends of several persons whose whereabouts  
have been unknown. Each case has some more  
or less tragical history connected with it, and if  
the story of each person who has mysteriously  
disappeared from home were told there would be  
material for writers of romantic fiction for many  
years to come.

The Royal Academy, says our London corre-  
spondent, has once more shown how much  
stronger personal influences are than art in-  
fluences in the election of academicians. It has  
chosen Mr. Frank Dicksee over all rivals, includ-  
ing at least two men of real distinction as painters.  
Mr. Dicksee's distinction is to be a member of  
the Order of Good Fellows. His pictures are so  
many expressions of natural amiability of char-  
acter. He is a painter of the pleasing, loyal to  
academical conventionalities, with a shrewd knowl-  
edge of the prevailing philistinism in art. Of  
such is the kingdom of Burlington House.

New-Orleans doesn't seem to be such a lively  
business centre after all. The agents of a Texas  
railroad have just caused the issuing of a circular  
letter to wholesale merchants, apprising them that  
the trade of Texas west of El Paso is all in the  
hands of St. Louis, Chicago and Kansas City.  
Imagine a similar case at this end of the country!

"The Mail and Express" is to be credited with  
knowing a good thing when the Editor sees it.  
In imitation of The Tribune's method of skim-  
ming the cream from its daily issues, and offering it  
to the public in pamphlets, issued in a monthly series,  
it has established a quarterly. Number one is a  
good one, entitled "Through the South and West  
with the President," and contains the complete  
text of the speeches made by General Harrison  
during his recent journey. It is a handsome pub-  
lication and will serve a useful purpose. The  
President's speeches were remarkable for patriot-  
ism, breadth of view, practical intelligence and  
consummate tact. We hope that this publication  
will have a large circulation.

The Marine Bank failure was far more disastrous  
to depositors and the business community at  
large than the temporary suspension of the banks  
wicked by Simmons, Pell, and their associates,  
but the operations of the latter speculators have  
been more severely punished. James D. Fish,  
the president of the Marine Bank, was the only  
person directly punished for its failure, the con-  
viction of Ferdinand Ward being on an outside  
transaction. Simmons, Pell and Claassen have  
all now been tried, convicted and sentenced to  
long terms of imprisonment. Such examples of  
sure, if slow, justice should deter bank-wreckers  
in the future from attempting their operations in  
this city.

It has again been decided in the courts that  
the ordinance requiring the street railway com-  
panies to run cars at night is not an unreasonable  
one. The street-car companies receive many ad-  
vantages from the city, especially in the